

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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CORRESPONDENCE.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
The Bee Publishing Company, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 24, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, January 18.	31,757
Monday, January 19.	28,416
Tuesday, January 20.	27,738
Wednesday, January 21.	27,738
Thursday, January 22.	27,738
Friday, January 23.	27,738
Saturday, January 24.	27,738
Average.	28,412

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D. 1891.
N. P. Felt,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
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THE more bridges the merrier the competition.

The Omaha charter is now in the hands of the legislature, and "may the Lord have mercy on its soul."

The reduction of the tax levy for the current year is substantial evidence of "business methods in city affairs."

The congressional silver prospectors have struck what promises to prove a paying lead of speculative plungers.

FROM present appearances it would not require much ready money to secure an interest in silver lodes in Washington.

UNLESS the board of trade promptly wakes up, the real estate exchange will make off with the prize for good resolutions.

A DECREASE of 11 mills in the rate of taxation in two years is proof positive that Omaha has passed the period of excessive taxation.

THE shockingly sudden termination of the life of Secretary Windom lends a startling significance to the adage: "Death loves a shining mark."

THE What-is-it wisely drops county affairs and takes up the hairpin and like articles of domestic utility topics it is peculiarly fitted to elucidate.

ONE million dollars for irrigation and a like sum for the drought-stricken shows the wholesome modesty of Nebraskans in disposing of the national surplus.

THE Central Pacific owes the government \$50,000,000, on which it pays practically no interest. But this handsome "loan" is not included in Stanford's 2 per cent scheme.

THE prolonged sleep of an Illinois girl provokes widespread interest without cause. Her sleep is a healthy precaution against the daily monotony of the senatorial contest.

BY THE new apportionment bill Nebraska will be entitled to six representatives in the Fifty-third congress. Ambitious patriots will now plant congressional lightning rods.

THE laborer is worthy of his hire, but there is no valid reason why clerical help in public offices should be paid more than like services command in banks and first-class business establishments.

THE independent bosses will presently discover that their tyrannical methods will not be tolerated much longer. The prosperity of the state is of greater importance than the welfare of a few selfish individuals.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR PLUMMER is decidedly officious in the bridge controversy. His efforts to induce the government to play catpaw for Sidney Dillon show him to be a corporation tool of very small calibre.

THERE is cause for congratulation in the fact that the statesmen from the Seventh ward are vigilantly watching each other. As long as they continue in that useful occupation, municipal mischief must remain at a low ebb.

THE remarkable fasting feats of Tanner and Suet are partially paralleled by the success of the majors and colonels camped around the Nebraska state capital. The former was fat on water; the latter thrives on wind.

THE hilarity occasioned in certain quarters by the transfer of Governor Hill to the senate is now enveloped in a wet blanket. The grip of David on the political machinery of New York was wanted to hold till '92 and after. People should not holler till they are out of the woods.

THREE hundred obstreperous Sioux Indians are closely guarded at Fort Sully, and 30 more at Fort Sheridan. These comprise the most dangerous leaders in the recent outbreak, and their separation from the rank and file will have a tendency to make peace permanent on the reservation.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE.

By a vote of 81 to 14 the house of representatives refused yesterday to countenance the folly of recounting the votes cast on the question of prohibition at the November election. This is sufficiently emphatic to satisfy everybody that the present legislature has no intention of attempting to subvert the will of the people.

By this decisive action the state not only escapes the enormous expense involved in the collection and recounting of the ballots, but it gains the assurance that its peace of mind, and its business interests, are not again to be disturbed by a re-opening of the question. At a time like this in the history of the state, when all energies are bent upon an effort to recover what has been lost in the reverses of the last year, such an assurance is worth everything.

There is another gratifying feature of the vote. It indicates that here, as elsewhere, the decision of the people on a vital question is to be respected. It would seem that such a proposition would stand in no need of demonstration, especially when sustained by a majority in city and town, aggregating nearly 50,000 votes. But it is well known that ever since the surprising verdict of the people was rendered, certain men and factions have been plotting to overthrow it. Yesterday's vote in the house marks their final defeat.

The state is to be congratulated upon the fact that this result has been reached by the votes of sensible men of all parties represented in the legislature.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The National Farmers' Alliance convention has concluded its labors and adjourned. Composed in the main of men sincerely anxious to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, it was beset by cranks and hobby riders and its true purposes perverted and damaged.

The ills the producing classes are compelled to bear depend largely on local conditions. In Nebraska and adjoining states the burdens consist of exorbitant tolls for transporting their products to market, elevator exactions, discrimination against them as shippers, and excessive cost of the government. These are conditions which the producers justly denounce, but even with the power in their hands in several notable instances they have as yet failed to place the knife to the root of the evil. It was to be expected the national convention would have these vital questions carefully considered and devise a practicable plan, just to all interests concerned, as a guide to legislation. Nothing of the kind was attempted. On the contrary, the convention was bulwagged by visionaries and dreamers and its endorsement given to impracticable schemes.

The most notable of these was the scandalous jugglery of the convention at its close. While all the delegates were present, and after a full discussion, the proposition demanding the loan of government money at 2 per cent, on land security, was defeated by a substantial majority. The proposition could not be resurrected without a motion to reconsider by a member voting for its defeat. But common parliamentary rules were ignored by the chairman, who rallied his followers after a majority of the delegates had departed, and coerced a rump convention into an endorsement of the absurd scheme as a part of its creed.

Woman suffrage, prohibition, flatism and similar idiocies are parasitic theories sapping the strength of the alliance, and the sooner it rid itself of the incubus the better it will be for the organization. It must shake off the cranks and fanatics, place itself on a broad, common-sense foundation, and thus secure the active support of thousands outside the order who are earnestly striving to better the condition of the industrial classes.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMERS.

The plan of reciprocity of which Secretary Blaine is the foremost advocate is commanding the thoughtful attention of the farmers of the country. The policy of the secretary of state does not include Canada, but there is a very earnest effort making, of which Mr. Erastus Wiman is the moving spirit, to embrace the Dominion in the scheme. The foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives some time ago recommended the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment by the president of a commission to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to ascertain on what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can best be secured, whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete removal of all duties upon trade between the two countries.

The attitude of the farmers of the United States on this subject of reciprocity is a matter of paramount interest, because it concerns agricultural products to a greater extent than those of the manufacturing industries. An eastern journal whose constituency is composed mainly of farmers has undertaken to obtain the opinions of farmers on these questions: "Will reciprocity with South America benefit our farmers?" and "Will Canadian reciprocity benefit farmers?" Over ninety thousand answers were returned, of which 68,000 were in the affirmative to the first question and 60,000 in the negative to the last. This vote of course represents only a very small fraction of the farmers of the country, but if it may fairly be accepted as indicating the general opinion, there is an overwhelming majority in favor of reciprocity with the countries south of us and almost an equal majority opposed to reciprocal trade with Canada. In the eastern half of the United States, where the competition of Canadian farmers is most felt, the sentiment is especially strong against reciprocity with the Dominion, while in the northwest and western states opinions are about equally divided, though a majority in both declared in favor of southern reciprocity. The very pronounced unpopularity of Canadian reciprocity with the agricultural interests may reasonably be

expected to influence congress to defer action of any kind relating to such a policy while the strong sentiment in favor of closer trade intercourse with the countries to the south will give strength to the movement for its attainment.

It will be interesting to note in this connection that the agitation of reciprocity in the Dominion does not appear to be making rapid progress. The influence of the government is almost solid against it, and those who are hopeful that at the general elections of this year the friends of that policy will be successful are not getting much encouragement from popular expression on the subject. The Canadian farmers are pretty evenly divided, while the great majority of those engaged in manufacturing industries are favorable to existing conditions. Freer commercial intercourse with our northern neighbors may come in time, but it would seem that the time is yet remote.

DEATH OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

In all circumstances death carries a shock, but the blow comes with peculiar and overwhelming severity when suddenly and unexpectedly it strikes down one in the full possession of all his faculties and in the full tide of his usefulness. Then it is that the uncertainty of life is forcefully impressed upon us, and all men are brought, if only for a moment, to reflect on the inevitable law of our being and the inscrutable ways of Providence.

The country will be profoundly shocked by the sudden death of Secretary Windom under circumstances that give the sad event exceptional pathos and impressiveness, and men of all beliefs and parties will sincerely regret the loss of a distinguished citizen who in most responsible positions had shown himself a statesman of uncommon ability. As a representative in congress, a senator, and twice secretary of the treasury, William Windom had done valuable service to the country. In congress he was recognized as one of the strong men of the nation in financial affairs, and with his long experience and clear judgment of the ability of public men President Garfield chose him, with the general approval of the country, for the head of the treasury department. He had brief opportunity then to demonstrate his ability in practical financial administration, but as secretary of the treasury in the present administration he has most fully justified the confidence of the two presidents who made him the chief of the financial department of the government. At a time when visionary schemes of finance are more prevalent than almost ever before, Secretary Windom has been careful and conservative in all his views and recommendations, and in the financial extremities which the country has twice experienced since the Harrison administration came in, he has to the extent of his authority protected the money market with notable wisdom. His last utterance, which can hardly fail to make a deep impression upon the intelligent judgment of the country, was a plea for a sound currency and a financial system that will furnish just enough of such a currency to meet the legitimate wants of trade. His closing words of counsel upon a subject he was most competent to discuss will not have been spoken in vain.

The nation will sincerely mourn the death of a citizen who had won general confidence in his ability and whose place in public affairs will not easily be filled, while the many to whom he had personally endeavored himself will feel his death as an irreparable loss. To his family the tenderest sympathy of all will be extended.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO WINDOM.

The president will probably be in no hurry to appoint a successor to the late Secretary Windom. There is nothing in the condition of the treasury, or in the general financial situation, that calls for haste in selecting a new head of the department, and there is still a month of the present congress during which the president can consider carefully the claims of the number of men who would be acceptable to the country as secretary of the treasury. There are many such men in the republican party, and the only difficulty the president is likely to experience will be in choosing one who for all reasons is most worthy to occupy this great office and most certain to command the confidence of the country.

Already there is announced a considerable list of possible successors to the late secretary, and it is not improbable that some of these are strong in the confidence of the president. There is reason to believe that Congressman McKinley is one such and Senator Spooner another, and both of these distinguished republicans will retire from congress on March 4. The appointment of either as secretary of the treasury would undoubtedly be regarded with very general favor by the republican party, and the selection of Senator Spooner would be a proper recognition of the west that could not fail to strengthen the administration in this section. But there are other available men and the important question is not one of sectional preference, but that of placing at the head of the department a man of sound and safe financial views, whose ability and influence will be exerted to prevent any extreme and violent departures from the policy by which the financial credit of the government and the commercial welfare of the nation have been conserved for a quarter of a century. With but one or two exceptions since the republican party first came into control of the government the administration of the treasury department has been signalized by a very high order of ability. Under the administrations of Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch, Sherman and Windom, no other department of the government brought greater credit to the party or more respect for the country from foreign relations. Its vast powers were exercised by these eminent financiers with the single purpose of upbuilding and maintaining the credit and prosperity of the nation. The high standard of financial policy they established the present administration is fully com-

mitted to, and cannot be doubted that it will find the right man to maintain it.

The rich soil of the country building possesses astonishing qualities, especially when properly cultivated. Not only do plum trees thrive and wax fat, but \$250 sprouts have been known to grow and flourish by diligent cultivation reach the amazing proportions of \$700 in four months. Nearly three hundred percent in a third of a year is certainly ample reward for toil and anxiety.

The public appears to be much interested in John J. Ingalls' plans for the future. Now that he is defeated even his enemies speak kindly of his rare intellectual gifts. The general idea is that he should embark in literature. Why not take up the history of the United States where Bancroft left off, or write that long-delayed but well-advertised novel?

The elections of Douglas county have been accused of all manner of crime against an honest ballot, but it may be said to their credit that they have never been guilty of packing a convention and galvanizing a proposition, once defeated, after a majority of the delegates departed for their homes.

The last quarterly report of the register of deeds shows a surplus of public money in his hands of \$9,965.66. This included \$4,100 for 1889. None of this money has been paid into the county treasury. What has become of it?

The legislature has finally provided \$200,000 for the relief fund, but Messrs. McKelighan and Kim have not yet returned with the pot of gold that they are seeking at the bottom of the congressional rainbow.

FREE coinage will not see daylight in the present congress, after all. It is now generally conceded that the house will not concur with the senate. This prolongs the occupation of a good many orators.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has decided on several occasions that his cabinet should remain unbroken to the end of his term, but the angel of death is no respecter of persons.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH has passed away at London, leaving a memory of a man of strong and brilliant parts who did not choose to use them for the best purposes.

It is gratifying to note that the republican party still has power enough left to pass an apportionment bill. It will fill a long-felt want.

Jay's Splendor.

Florida Times-Tribune.
If there is anything Jay Gould likes better than making money it is getting even. He is engaged just now in squaring some differences with the good people of Omaha by keeping them from getting their much wanted union depot.

Brains at a Premium.

Illinois is not "stuck" on the money kings, either. The congress of the United States is going to be in the next year or two more nearly a representative body than it has been since the war. The "man with the wad" will be left at home.

Our Danger.

Chicago Post.
Omaha, which has justly been considered one of the most progressive cities of the United States, has unfortunately for its reputation submitted to a dictum of Jay Gould's forbidding a new union railway station. If this sort of thing is to keep on, the Nebraska metropolis will shortly retrograde into the rank of St. Louis.

THE ALLIANCE.

The farmers' alliance of Missouri is circulating petitions in every county asking that the Padlock pure food bill, now pending in congress, be passed.

The democratic Sioux Falls Argus-Leader declares that the South Dakota fusionists made a mistake in unseating the republican representatives from Lawrence county.

Topeka Capital: Speaker Edgerly's message to the Illinois farmers, "Hold the fort for we are coming," should have been supplemented by another line from the same famous hymn.

The greater number of the leaders of the people's party movement in Kansas are infidels or free-thinkers, says the New York World. Such a movement of the kind, whose belief is much more liberal than that sanctioned by their church, "Society" Jerry Simpson is a pronounced unbeliever, and during his campaign for congress in the Seventh district the whole force of the church was arrayed against him. Mrs. Loe is an infidel, and Mrs. Diggs, who next to Mrs. Loe, was the most powerful campaigner for the people's movement, is a very liberal Unitarian.

PASSING JESTS.

Milliecent (ruminating her finger over his upper lip): Why, why are you like the late King Kalakaua?
Willie—I don't know. Why?
Milliecent—Because you have no hair apart.

New York Herald: Gushley—Did you ever, like the poet, "stand on the bridge at midnight?"
Rouder—No, but I've often stood on a hot-air balloon at about that time in the evening.

St. Joseph News: There is so much being said about the south and the fair just now that the idea will soon gain ground that brunettes are dying out in the south.

New York Sun: "Old Parkie—Should I let you have my daughter, do you think you are able to keep her, sir?"
Young Man (doubtfully)—I'll do all I can, sir, but you know this is Chicago.

New York Herald: "Let's see; that tender, like the poet, 'stand on the bridge at midnight?'
"Yes, He'd have been better off if he'd stayed in the yard."

Indianapolis Journal: It is to be hoped in the interest of matrimony that the Deatur, Ill., young woman whose nose was patched up with the ribs of a cat may never meet the New York boy lately repaired from the leg of a dog.

To Cleveland.
Democrat and Chronicle.
Spare us your platitudes,
Strike no vain attitudes,
For, in these latitudes,
Such stuff is idle;
Society we ask of thee;
Speak thy opinion free;
Which should the coinage be,
Silver or gold?

Play not the coward's part,
Is there a change of heart?
Or did the rumor start,
From some base minstrel?
Others have spoken out,
Lies to the Southland shout,
Frogs as at last from doubt,
What's your opinion!

To the old "reconciliation"
Of those days that now are gone,
Planting smiles within the wrinkles,
Smiles that grow and linger on.

Do you feel dejected, jaded,
Try this remedy of mine:
Look into the school-girl's faces,
Just before the hour of nine.

You may talk of morning zephyrs
And of summer evening cool,
But my tonic is the faces
Of the girls that go to school.

"Ah, but you have forgotten my 'grip," remarked the majestic insect as he hurried his persecutor away into space.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The question whether the Tories will dissolve parliament is an interesting one in current British politics, and gives rise to much conjecture as to what the probable result of a general election this year would be. The most intelligent conclusion is that while the unionists have a fair opportunity of success just now than they will have two years hence, they must expect losses in the English counties and in the metropolis. Their chance of retaining their present majority over Gladstonians and Irish nationalists combined is small, and it would not be surprising if the appeal to the electors resulted, as it did in 1885, in giving Irish patriots the balance of power. Had the election, on the other hand, taken place three months ago, it is not improbable that the Gladstonians would have obtained what they had in 1880, a majority over the joint forces of conservatives and Irishmen. It is for the Tories to consider the fact that the two situations would be most favorable to Ireland.

The general financial condition of Italy is growing more and more unsatisfactory. Foreign commerce was known to have suffered immensely through the stagnation of trade with France. Since that blunder was retrieved it was thought that things would begin to mend, but the returns show that they are going from bad to worse. Importations have fallen off, and though the present protectionist sentiment of the country would be inclined to see in this an evidence of national prosperity it can hardly be so in face of the fact that exports have fallen off still more. An excellent index to the financial condition of the country is the deposits in savings banks, and these show an alarming decline. Altogether, the government is going to have a very difficult time of it when it comes to devise measures to meet the increasing expenses of the nation.

Many of the government candidates were elected to the parliament under public pledges not to vote for an increase in taxation. At the same time, they are pledged not to cut down the military expenses. The only way out of the dilemma is the negotiation of a new national loan, and there is every indication that such a step is contemplated. Italy has already a great public debt; the interest on it is nearly as great as that of England has to pay on hers. A reckless use of the public credit might easily, taken in connection with the general commercial embarrassment of the country, lead to another disaster like that of the Argentine.

It is a striking fact that after the lapse of over two thousand years a Roman Catholic bishop of Carthage has been found who is claiming part of the great Sahara desert, abandoned when Carthage fell beneath the power of Rome. Cardinal Lavigne, whose general field is Algeria, but who is also "Bishop of Carthage," is well known for his zealous efforts to suppress the slave trade in northern Africa. This trade is largely carried on by the nomads of Arab nomads, who are believed to have in their veins a strain of the blood of the wandering tribes which furnished Carthage, as early as 300 B. C., the cavalry of its then powerful and conquering armies. The cardinal, with practical wisdom, believes that the best way to put a stop to slave trading and slave trading is to give a better occupation to these engaged in it. He proposes to establish in the Sahara a series of stations manned by monks trained in engineering and agriculture. These stations are to be on the sites of the ancient wadis, which are to be re-opened and others sunk. The surrounding desert is to be irrigated, reclaimed, and planted, and an effort is to be made to gather the slave-trading nomads in peaceful pastoral and agricultural communities. The cardinal's call for volunteers, to undergo training for five years, and then, if accepted, to devote themselves for life, has been accepted by nearly eighteen hundred monks, of whom fifty are to go into training immediately, and after fifteen months will be sent into the desert. Whatever may be the success of this undertaking, no one can withhold admiration from its author for the noble pledge the service of their lives to carry it out.

The continued movement westward of Russian troops, the untiring energy of the Russian general staff in the reform of all the inefficient branches of the service, and the incessant progress of the work of fortifying the western boundary, have so completely absorbed the attention of German military men that the "lost provinces" and the "war of revenge" receive hardly a passing thought. To be sure the assurance was given recently in a semi-official way in St. Petersburg that the Russian government was not prepared to direct the department of transportation, which believed the railroads unequal to the demands of a mobilization, and wished therefore to learn where the trouble would be, as well as to anticipate the inefficiency by getting troops beyond the critical points in advance. In fact, however, most of the recent movements of Russian troops have taken place in districts where such tests were out of the question. The imminence of decisive action on the part of Russia against Germany is variously estimated by German military authorities. An unexpected check has been put on the enthusiasm of the Russian war party by the recent revelation that the last maneuvers of Rowan were not so satisfactory as was at first reported. The provision of food, shelter and transportation for the troops was so defective that had not the men shown the wonderful patience and endurance characteristic of Russian soldiers, a disastrous failure of the great sham campaign would have been inevitable. The czar and his generals also expressed deep dissatisfaction with the discipline of the cavalry and the quality of the horses. The subsequent reports of the Russian officers who observed the Silesian maneuvers added to this dissatisfaction by dwelling at length on the perfection of the German arrangements for moving and feeding the troops. "On the other hand," writes a German officer from St. Petersburg, "disappointing for the Russian army, the Russian troops on our border, and is drawing steadily her troops to the westward. While now Russia has but 2,000,000 carefully drilled warriors, she will have at the end of five years at least twice that number. The czar holds back from war because he fears everything that he cannot foresee. The question is, will he or the Chauvinistic elements behind him triumph?"

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